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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 285--82nd Congress

Chapter 110--2d Session

S. 2697

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 285

AMENDS THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938 so as to repeal the provision authorizing Commodity Credit Corporation to purchase for crushing for oil, a diversion program, or for seed peanuts grown in excess of marketing quotas.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON S. 2697

January 31, 1952	H. R. 6375 introduced by Mr. Wheeler. Referred to House Committee on Agriculture. Print of bill as introduced. (companion bill).
February 20, 1952	S. 2697 introduced by Mr. George (et al). Referred to Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of bill as introduced.
March 4, 1952	Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported S. 2697. (S. Rept. 1254). Print of bill as reported.
March 11, 1952	Senate considered S. 2697 and passed the bill without amendment.
March 13, 1952	Hearings: House, Resume of hearings. Hearings not printed.
March 14, 1952	House Agriculture Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 6375. Hearings: House; Resume of hearings (Hearings not printed).
March 17, 1952	House Agriculture Committee reported without amendment, H. R. 6375. (H. Rept. 1518). Print of bill as reported.
March 18, 1952	House considered and passed without amendment S. 2697. H. R. 6375 (similar bill) was laid on the table.
March 28, 1952	Approved; (Public Law 285 -- 82nd).

H. R. 1375

A. S. 10

H. R. 6375

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 31, 1952

Mr. WHEELER introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938,
4 as amended, is amended by striking out subsections (f), (g),
5 (h), and (i). Repeal of these subsections shall not affect
6 rights or obligations arising under marketing-quota or price-
7 support operations with respect to 1951 or prior crops of
8 peanuts.

82D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6375

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
1938, as amended.

By Mr. WHEELER

JANUARY 31, 1952

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

S. 2697

A BILL

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 20 (legislative day, JANUARY 10), 1952

Mr. GEORGE (for himself, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HOEY, Mr. HOLLAND, and Mr. RUSSELL) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938, as amended, is amended by striking out subsections
5 (f), (g), (h), and (i). Repeal of these subsections shall
6 not affect rights or obligations arising under marketing-quota
7 or price-support operations with respect to 1951 or prior
8 crops of peanuts.

32nd CONGRESS
2^d Session

S. 2697

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
1938, as amended.

By Mr. GEORGE, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr.
ELLENDER, Mr. HOEX, Mr. HOLAND, and
Mr. RUSSELL.

FEBRUARY 20 (legislative day, JANUARY 10), 1952
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry



Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued March 5, 1952
For actions of March 4, 1952
82nd-2nd, No. 34

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HIGHLIGHTS: House recommitted military training bill. House sent wetbacks-entry bill to conference. House subcommittee reported bill to repeal provision permitting CCC purchase for oil of peanuts in excess of marketing quotas. Senator Johnston reported on study of Federal manpower policies.

HOUSE

1. MILITARY TRAINING. By a 236-162 vote, recommitted to committee H. R. 5904, the universal military training and service bill (pp. 1849-85).
2. FARM LABOR. Reps. Celler, Walter, and Graham were appointed House conferees on S. 1851, to assist in preventing aliens from entering or remaining in the U. S. illegally (p. 1845). Senate conferees were appointed Feb. 28.
3. FLOOD CONTROL. The Flood Control Subcommittee of the Public Works Committee approved, for reporting to the full committee, review resolutions for Wolf River, Tenn.; Kikosing River, Ohio; Zumbro River, Minn.; Yadkin-Pee Dee River, N. C. and S. C.; and various Missouri Basin watersheds (p. D168).
4. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The Majority Leader announced that there is no further program for this week and that the deficiency appropriation bill will probably be debated Tues. (p. 1885).

SENATE

5. PEANUTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 2697, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to repeal the provision authorizing CCC to purchase for crushing for oil, a diversion program, or for seed peanuts grown in excess of marketing quotas (S. Rept. 1254) (p. 1813).
6. PERSONNEL. Sen. Johnston reported on the findings to date of the Subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee in its study of Federal manpower policies. He reported specifically on reduction-in-force procedures, utilization of manpower in the Department of Defense, methods in Government for select-

ing supervisors, the incentive-awards program, the effectiveness of the Whitten amendment, and procedures for recruiting and selecting personnel. He said the shortcomings in the Federal personnel system stem from three main causes: "Obsolete and cumbersome procedures, lack of sufficient incentives for administrators and supervisors to economize, and the failure of the executive branch to develop and plan a comprehensive manpower budget."

Some of his conclusions in the specific studies are as follows: Lay-off procedures. The costs of laying off Government workers are excessive; the Government is losing many of its most efficient and highly skilled workers; supervisors resist economy in the use of manpower due to the adverse effect of the lay-off procedures on the operating efficiency of their units; the bumping process often amounts to the restaffing of any agency by reassigning employees to new jobs; the Government often cannot attract new employees, or rehire former workers, as a result of its reduction-in-force policies.

Selecting supervisors. The Government is not obtaining the best available personnel for supervisory positions because the factors emphasized in selection are such that supervisory potential is often overlooked; seniority has been unduly emphasized; there is a tendency to fill supervisory vacancies from within the particular section in which the vacancies occur; and undue emphasis has been placed on the personal knowledge of a candidate.

Whitten amendment. "Our inquiry to date convinces us that a real question has been raised as to whether the Whitten amendment has provided a barrier to the effective utilization of personnel." "The preponderance of opinion expressed by Federal personnel officials and union officials is that the Whitten rider should be repealed."

Recruiting and selecting personnel. Field recruiting is expensive and there has been overlapping coverage in the same areas by various traveling recruiting teams; personalized recruiting (supervisors relying on their personal contacts) restricts competition to a chosen few and brings with it "the danger of personal patronage;" and a number of agencies have indicated reluctance to rely upon Commission registers as their source of new personnel.

7. FOREIGN AID. Vice President Barkley inserted a letter he had received from the President urging Congress to authorize additional U. S. contributions of up to \$12,000,000 for the U. N. Children's Emergency Fund, fiscal year 1953 (p. 1812).
8. LEGISLATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS. Sen. Lehman reviewed the accomplishments of the Democratic Party in the past 19 years, and Sen. Carlson inserted a statement on the contributions of the Republican Party (pp. 1816-23).
9. TAXATION. Received a Mass. Legislature memorial urging Congress to place a ceiling on the Federal Government's power to impose taxes (p. 1813).
10. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Watson B. Miller to be a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board (p. 1844).

BILLS INTRODUCED

1. PEANUTS. H. R. 6893, by Rep. Wickersham, Okla., to provide for a minimum price support for the 1952 crop of peanuts at 90 percent of parity; to Agriculture Committee (p. 1890).
2. COTTON. H. R. 6894, by Rep. Wickersham, to increase the minimum price support for the 1952 crop of cotton; to Agriculture Committee (p. 1890).
3. VETERANS' BENEFITS. H. R. 6895, by Rep. Rankin, Miss., to provide readjustment benefits to certain persons who served in the Armed Forces on or after June 27, 1950, and prior to such date as shall be fixed by the President or the Congress

REPEAL OF AUTHORITY FOR GROWING PEANUTS FOR
OIL IN EXCESS OF MARKETING QUOTAS

MARCH 4 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 25), 1952.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2697]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2697) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

STATEMENT

S. 2697 repeals subsections (g), (h), and (i) of section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 which permit farmers to plant peanuts in excess of their peanut-acreage allotments up to their 1947 acreage without penalty provided they market the peanuts harvested from such excess acreage through agencies designated by the Secretary of Agriculture for crushing for oil. A similar program was in effect for the 1941 and 1942 crops of peanuts and was enacted again by Public Law 471, approved March 31, 1950. Under this system, a farmer receives full price support for peanuts harvested from his acreage allotment and the market price for the peanuts for oil from his excess acreage.

However, in the opinion of your committee, peanuts grown for oil in excess of the peanut-marketing quota creates excessive competition to other oilseeds such as cottonseed and soybeans, which are also price-supported by the Government; and, more importantly, they impair the efficiency of the peanut price-support program itself. Whenever the Government takes over peanuts under the price-support program, most of them are sold immediately for crushing for oil, and the cost to the Government is the difference between the support price and the market price of peanuts for oil. Therefore, allowing producers to grow peanuts for oil in excess of the acreage allotment

adversely affects the price the Government will be paid for the peanuts it obtains under the price-support program. Your committee strongly recommends that S. 2697 be enacted, as it believes the existing program will encourage the extension of the same principle to other dual-purpose crops whose prices are being supported by the Government.

The bill also repeals subsection (f) of section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, which provides that peanut-marketing quotas shall not apply to nor interfere with the inauguration or operation of any program approved by the Secretary of Agriculture to establish new uses or expand markets for peanuts and peanut products. Your committee understands the Department of Agriculture has not made any use of this authority and that it is not necessary.

A favorable report from the Department of Agriculture on S. 2697, dated March 3, 1952, is attached hereto as a part of this report.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., March 3, 1952.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: This is in reply to your request of February 21 for a report on S. 2697, a bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. The bill repeals present legislation permitting the marketing of excess oil peanuts without penalty through agencies designated by the Secretary of Agriculture by striking out subsections (g), (h), and (i) of section 359. It also repeals subsection (f) of section 359.

When the reenactment of the excess oil provisions was being considered by the Eighty-first Congress, the Department expressed its views in opposition to these provisions in a letter to your committee dated March 2, 1950, relating to House Joint Resolution 398.

Subsection 359 (f), which this bill would repeal, does not serve any useful purpose and consequently is not needed by the Department in carrying out its responsibilities.

In reviewing this bill, your committee may wish to consider whether this bill, if passed, should become effective with the 1952 crop or the 1953 crop. The language of the savings clause of the bill would indicate that repeal of the provisions would be effective with respect to the 1952 crop.

This Department recommends that the bill be passed.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the program of the President, there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely,

H. T. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

SEC. 359. * * *

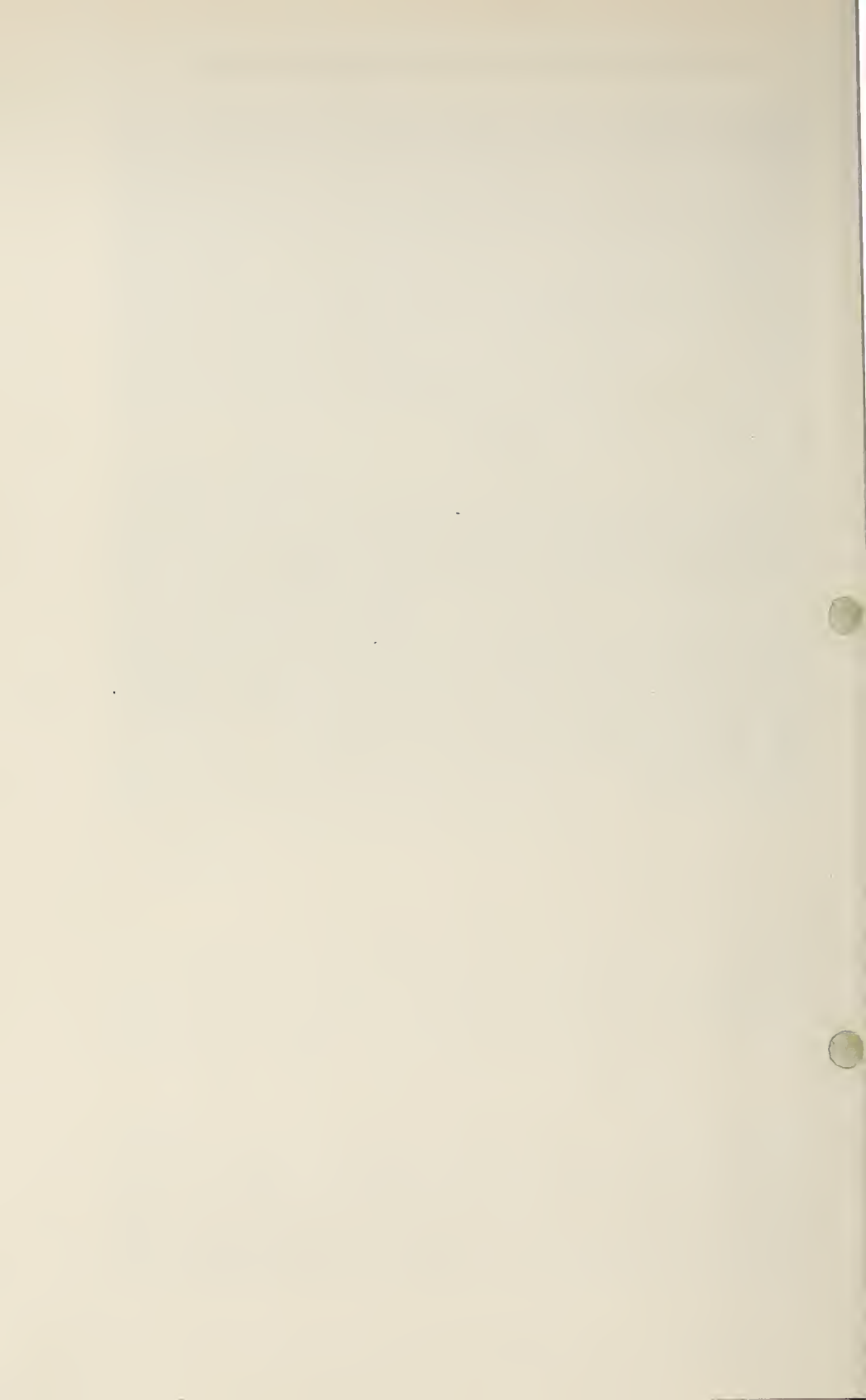
[(f) The provisions of this section shall not apply to nor interfere with the inauguration or the operation of any program approved by the Secretary pursuant to authority contained in existing law designed to establish new uses for peanuts and peanut products or expand markets for peanuts and peanut products.

[(g) If the total acreage of peanuts picked or threshed on the farm does not exceed the total acreage of peanuts picked or threshed on the farm in 1947, payment of the marketing penalty as provided in subsection (a) will not be required on any excess peanuts which are delivered to or marketed through an agency or agencies designated each year by the Secretary. Any peanuts received under this

subsection by such agency shall be sold by such agency (i) for crushing for oil under a sales agreement approved by the Secretary; (ii) for cleaning and shelling at prices not less than those established for quota peanuts under any peanut diversion, peanut loan, or peanut purchase program; or (iii) for seed at prices established by the Secretary. For all peanuts so delivered to a designated agency under this subsection, producers shall be paid for the portion of the lot constituting excess peanuts, the prevailing market value thereof for crushing for oil (but not more than the price received by such agency from the sale of such peanuts), less the estimated cost of storing, handling, and selling such peanuts: *Provided*, That for the 1950 crop if the Secretary determines that the supply of any type of peanuts is insufficient to meet the demand for cleaning and shelling purposes at prices at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell peanuts owned or controlled by it for such purposes, the Secretary shall permit the sale, for cleaning and shelling, of the excess peanuts of such type so delivered. Such sales shall be in quantities necessary to meet such demand and at prices not less than those at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell peanuts owned or controlled by it for cleaning and shelling. The proceeds received from the sale of such peanuts of such type for cleaning and shelling shall, after deduction of the price paid to producers and other costs incurred in connection therewith, including estimated cost of proration, be prorated proportionately among all of the producers delivering excess peanuts of such type to designated agencies under this section. Any person who, pursuant to the provisions of this subsection, acquires peanuts for crushing for oil and who uses or disposes of such peanuts for any purpose other than that for which acquired shall pay a penalty to the United States at a rate equal to the marketing penalty prescribed in subsection (a), upon the peanuts so used or disposed of and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both, for each and every offense. Operations under this subsection shall be carried on under regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

[(h) For the purposes of price support with respect to the 1950 and subsequent crops of peanuts, a "cooperator" shall be (1) a producer on whose farm the acreage of peanuts picked or threshed does not exceed the farm acreage allotment or (2) a producer on whose farm the acreage of peanuts picked or threshed exceeds the farm acreage allotment provided any peanuts picked or threshed in excess of the farm marketing quota are delivered to or marketed through an agency or agencies designated by the Secretary without penalty in accordance with the provisions of subsection (g) and regulations prescribed by the Secretary.

[(i) The provisions of subsections (g) and (h) of this section shall not apply with respect to any crop when marketing quotas are in effect on the corresponding crop for soybeans.]



Calendar No. 1185

82D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2697

[Report No. 1254]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 20 (legislative day, JANUARY 10), 1952

Mr. GEORGE (for himself, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HOEY, Mr. HOLLAND, and Mr. RUSSELL) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

MARCH 4 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 25), 1952

Reported by Mr. ELLENDER, without amendment

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938, as amended, is amended by striking out subsections
5 (f), (g), (h), and (i). Repeal of these subsections shall
6 not affect rights or obligations arising under marketing-quota
7 or price-support operations with respect to 1951 or prior
8 crops of peanuts.

Calendar No. 1185

82D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2697

[Report No. 1254]

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
1938, as amended.

By Mr. GEORGE, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. ANDERSON,
Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HOY, Mr. HOLLAND, and
Mr. RUSSELL.

FEBRUARY 20 (legislative day, JANUARY 10), 1952
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

MARCH 4 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 25), 1952
Reported without amendment

the activities under section 217 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REPORT OF MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Maritime Administration of the Department of Commerce, for the period October 1, 1951, through December 31, 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REPORT OF PROPERTY ACQUISITIONS

A letter from the Administrator, Federal Civil Defense Administration, Washington, D. C., reporting, pursuant to law, on property acquired by that Administration, for the quarter ended December 31, 1951; to the Committee on Armed Services.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

A letter from the director, national legislative commission, the American Legion, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, the financial statement of the American Legion up to and including the period ended December 31, 1951 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Finance.

REPORT ON LAND ACQUISITION

A letter from the executive officer, National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on land acquisition by the Commission, for the fiscal year 1951 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Public Works.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

Resolutions of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

"Resolutions requesting Congress to provide that the amount of steel to be allocated for school buildings be increased.

"Whereas the United States Office of Education is of the opinion that 600,000 new classrooms will be needed in the United States within the next 7 years; and

"Whereas the present classroom deficiency is resulting in serious overcrowding, detrimental to high educational standards; and

"Whereas our history from the earliest times has demonstrated that our strength as a free nation lies in a well-educated citizenry; and

"Whereas the National Production Authority has denied 63 percent of the construction applications submitted to it in the last quarter of 1951, and may deny a higher percentage of such applications in 1952: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the General Court of Massachusetts petitions Congress to direct the National Production Authority to increase greatly the amount of steel allocated for school buildings; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent forthwith by the secretary of the Commonwealth to the President of the United States, to the Presiding Officer of each branch of Congress, and to the Members thereof from this Commonwealth.

"In house of representatives, adopted February 7, 1952.

"LAWRENCE R. GROVE,
"Clerk."

"In Senate, adopted in concurrence February 20, 1952.

"IRVING N. HAYDEN,
"Clerk."

Resolutions of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Finance:

"Resolutions memorializing the Congress of the United States to place a ceiling on the Federal Government's power to impose taxes

"Whereas a limiting of the power of the Federal Government to impose taxes on the people would automatically curtail Government spending; and

"Whereas if we withhold our money our officials cannot carry us into socialism or communism; and

"Whereas a limiting of spending by our Government would enable our elected officials to resist requests from those who exert great pressure for bigger hand-outs; and

"Whereas most of our States and municipalities are subjected to limitations in their ability to tax, to the end that they are sound while the Federal Government is almost bankrupt; and

"Whereas we have ceilings on everything but taxes: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the General Court of Massachusetts memorializes the Congress of the United States to amend the Constitution of the United States to the end that all taxes levied and collected in any one year shall not exceed a certain and reasonable percentage of the national income for the nearest preceding calendar year for which figures are available, with a special provision to provide moneys for military emergencies; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted forthwith by the State secretary to the President of the United States, to the Presiding Officer of each branch of Congress, and to the Members thereof from this Commonwealth.

"In house of representatives, adopted, February 7, 1952.

"LAWRENCE R. GROVE,
"Clerk."

"In Senate, adopted, in concurrence, February 20, 1952.

"IRVING N. HAYDEN,
"Clerk."

A resolution adopted by the West Roxbury (Mass.) Citizens' Association, relating to Federal expenditures; to the Committee on Appropriations.

A letter from Harrison G. Travis, chairman of the Parents' Committee on West Point Dismissals, Atlantic Highlands, N. J., transmitting a petition of that committee praying for an investigation of the dismissals of 90 West Point cadets (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

A resolution adopted by the Mothers' Club of Public School 91, Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring the enactment of House bill 4544, to improve the enforcement of the antismuggling laws; to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution adopted by the Lions Club of San German, Puerto Rico, favoring the appointment of Clemente Ruiz Nazario judge of the district court of the United States in Puerto Rico; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by the Kiwanis Club of North Detroit, Mich., relating to the conduct of certain holders of public office; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A letter in the nature of a memorial from the Woman's Society of Christian Service, Methodist Church, Princeton, Ky., signed by Mrs. S. D. Catlett, Secretary, and Mrs. Frank K. Wylee, Christian Social Relations Chairman, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to provide universal military training, and so forth; ordered to lie on the table.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to which was referred the bill (S. 2697) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 1254) thereon.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, March 4, 1952, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 1710. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey certain right-of-way easements in De Kalb and Putnam Counties, Tenn., to the State of Tennessee;

S. 2078. An act to authorize the establishment of postal stations and branch post offices at camps, posts, or stations of the Armed Forces (including the Coast Guard), an air defense or other strategic installations, and for other purposes;

S. 2394. An act to repeal the 10 percent surcharge on postal cards; and

S. 2458. An act to correct a typographical error in Public Law 204, Eighty-second Congress, relating to assistant superintendents in the motor-vehicle service of the Post Office Office Department.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. MARTIN:

S. 2778. A bill for the relief of Thomas Kominos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAYDEN (for himself and Mr. McFarland):

S. 2779. A bill for the relief of settlers on the International Strip at Nogales, Ariz.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THYE:

S. 2780. A bill to transfer the administration of health services for Indians and the operation of Indian Hospitals to the United States Public Health Service; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. THYE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

S. 2781. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act in order to prohibit all carriers and freight forwarders subject to such act from using any undue or unreasonable discrimination in supplying transportation under such act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado (by request):

S. 2782. A bill to amend paragraph (4) of section 15 of the Interstate Commerce Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DOUGLAS:

S. 2783. A bill for the relief of Francesco Palumbo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KNOWLAND:

S. 2784. A bill for the relief of certain Yugoslavs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FERGUSON:

S. 2785. A bill to amend section 284 of title 18 of the United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. FERGUSON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

TRANSFER OF CERTAIN INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES AND HOSPITALS TO PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to transfer the administration of health services for Indians and the operation of Indian hospitals to the United States Public Health Service. I ask unanimous consent to make a brief statement with reference to the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the Senator from Minnesota is recognized.

The bill (S. 2780) to transfer the administration of health services for Indians and the operation of Indian hospitals to the United States Public Health Service, introduced by Mr. THYE, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mr. THYE. The bill which I have introduced, and a companion bill to be introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative WALTER H. JUDN, of Minnesota, are based on the recommendations of the Association of State and Territorial Authorities, who urged this measure to improve the standards of Indian health services and hospitals, and to develop a more effective arrangement between Federal and State health agencies in public health programs. Dr. A. J. Chesley, secretary and executive officer of the Minnesota Department of Health, is chairman of the association's special committee on Indian health services, and the committee includes the State health officers of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, and South Dakota.

In addition to the health officers' group, the American Public Health Association, Governors' Interstate Conference on Indian Affairs, the Inter-Tribal Council of the Sioux Nations, and a number of State and interstate groups have endorsed the principle of the bill and have urged supplementary legislation to provide for Federal and State integration of health services to the Indians.

The basic purpose of these measures is to improve the health services to our Indian people. The introduction of the specific bills transferring the Indian health service and hospitals to the United States Public Health Service will permit the Government agencies to present their points of view as well as the various public health groups and State medical officials.

Bringing the health services for the Indians under the same agency that serves the public at large is a step in the direction of integration of our Indian people in our common life. It also is in keeping with recommendations of the Hoover Commission, although it does not go so far as to bring all health services under a single new Department of Health.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point, as part of my remarks, a resolution adopted by the Association of State and Territorial Authorities on November 28, 1951,

with reference to the proposed legislation.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the Bureau of Indian Affairs is responsible for the operation of 62 hospitals in continental United States and Alaska for the exclusive care of American Indians and is obligated to staff these hospitals with physicians and nurses to provide adequate public health services, medical and hospital care for the protection and promotion of the health of Indians; and

Whereas the low salaries paid physicians serving in Indian hospitals under civil service appointments; the isolation of Indian service stations where consultant service is unavailable; the lack of postgraduate training to prepare physician employees for specialty boards, and other factors have made it impossible for the Bureau of Indian Affairs to recruit professional personnel to adequately staff Indian hospitals at any time over a period of many years, and

Whereas none of the 62 hospitals now operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs is recognized by the American Medical Association for the training of internes or otherwise as teaching hospitals; and

Whereas the lack of adequate medical care and public health and hospital facilities and services for the care of Indians is contributing to unusually high disease and death rates among the American Indians as a racial group; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Association of State and Territorial Health Officers endorses and recommends the transfer, by legislative action, of all health activities of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the United States Public Health Service, the public (field) health services to be made a responsibility of the respective States in which Indians reside, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs hospitals to be staffed and operated by the Public Health Service as United States Public Health Service hospitals; and be it further

Resolved, That the president, Association of State and Territorial Health Officers, appoint a special committee of the association to encourage, foster, promote, and secure implementation of the association's expressed policy on Indian health services and secure the introduction of necessary legislation in the January 1952 meeting of the Congress; and be it further

Resolved, That the conference of State Governors be advised of and requested to support the expressed policy of the association; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution, together with a supporting statement, be transmitted to the American Medical Association, National Health Council, National Tuberculosis Association, Governor's Interstate Conference on Indian Affairs, American Public Health Association, National Congress of American Indians, Association on American Indian Affairs, and governor of each State and Territory.

MINERAL LEASES ON CERTAIN SUBMERGED LANDS—AMENDMENTS

Mr. KILGORE submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 20) to provide for the continuation of operations under certain mineral leases issued by the respective States covering submerged lands of the Continental Shelf, to encourage the continued development of such leases, to provide for the protection of the interests of the United States in the oil and gas deposits of said lands, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed,

AMENDMENT OF SERVICEMEN'S READJUSTMENT ACT, RELATING TO JURISDICTION OF BOARDS OF REVIEW—CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare be discharged from further consideration of the bill (S. 2730) to amend section 301, Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, to further limit the jurisdiction of boards of review established under that section, which I now send to the desk, and that it be referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

It is the sense of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare that this measure properly comes within the scope and jurisdiction of the Committee on Armed Services.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H. R. 2470. An act granting the consent of Congress to the States of Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact for the disposition, allocation, diversion, and apportionment of the waters of the Columbia River and its tributaries, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4410. An act to amend section 16 of the Hawaiian Organic Act relative to disqualification of legislators;

H. R. 4694. An act to repeal certain legislation relating to the Gallup-Durango Highway and the Gallup-Window Rock Highway at the Navajo Indian Reservation;

H. R. 4794. An act to facilitate the development of building materials in Alaska through the removal of volcanic ash from portions of Katmai National Monument, Alaska, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4801. An act to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the Board of Supervisors of the city and County of Honolulu to issue certain bonds for flood-control purposes;

H. R. 4802. An act to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the Board of Supervisors of the city and County of Honolulu to issue certain public-improvement bonds;

H. R. 4923. An act to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu to issue certain bonds for the construction of the Kalihi tunnel and its approach roads;

H. R. 5071. An act to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the county of Maui, T. H., to issue public improvement bonds for the construction of flood-control projects on Iao stream;

H. R. 5072. An act to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the county of Maui, T. H., to issue public improvement bonds for the construction of new public-school buildings;

H. R. 5386. An act to enable the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii to authorize the city and county of Honolulu, a municipal corporation of the Territory of Hawaii, to issue bonds for acquisition of real property for public-school purposes and for construction and replacement of buildings for public-school purposes;

H. R. 5489. An act to approve repayment contracts negotiated with the Malta irrigation district and the Glasgow irrigation district, to authorize their execution by the

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued March 12, 1952

For actions of March 11, 1952

82nd-2nd, No. 39

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill repealing authority for growing peanuts for oil in excess of quotas. House committee ordered reported bill to authorize research on making fresh water from sea water. House received conference report on bill to curb wetback entries. Rep. Richards introduced Mutual Security Act extension bill. Rep. Murray, Wis., introduced bill to provide "more effective" dairy price supports.

HOUSE

- 1. FARM LABOR.** Received the conference report on S. 1851, to assist in preventing aliens from entering or remaining in the U. S. illegally (H. Rept. 1505) (pp. 2130-1, 2164). Majority Leader McCormack announced that this bill is to be considered Thurs., Mar. 13 (p. 2140). As reported by the conferees there would be retained the House amendment authorizing criminal law enforcement officers to make an arrest for violation of a provision of the bill; and the provisions relating to the issuance or obtaining of warrants by immigration authorities was stricken from the bill; thus leaving unchanged the existing authorities for search and arrest.
- 2. PERSONNEL.** Passed with amendment S. 2077, to provide for the Civil Service Commission to conduct loyalty investigations rather than the FBI (pp. 2140-58). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Bow, Ohio, to require that all records and files compiled by the CSC under the bill be made available to Congressional committees upon request (pp. 2154-7).
- 3. WATER RESEARCH.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 6578, amended, to provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses (p. D196).
- 4. RECREATIONAL LANDS.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3166, to amend the act of June 14, 1926, "an act to authorize acquisition or use of public lands by States, counties, or municipalities for recreational purposes," to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes (H. Rept. 1509) (p. 2164).

5. **PRICES.** The Judiciary Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 6925, amended, "resale price maintenance bill to make effective the fair-trade laws of the various States" (p. D197).
6. **RUBBER.** The Armed Services Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 6787, extending the Rubber Act of 1948 for 2 years, until June 30, 1954 (p. D196).
7. **SMALL BUSINESS.** Reps. Fogarty, R. I., Patman, Tex., and Canfield, N. J., urged appropriations for the Small Defense Plants Administration, and Rep. Fogarty announced that he intends to propose an amendment to the Third Supplemental Appropriation bill to provide such appropriations (pp. 2131, 2158-9, 2160-1).
8. **TAXATION.** Rep. Harrison, Nebr., inserted a letter from the publisher of the Ashland (Nebr.) Gazette protesting high taxes and waste and extravagance in Government (p. 2131).
9. **FOREIGN AID.** Received from the State Department the fourth report on aid to Yugoslavia (H. Doc. 392) (p. 2164).

SENATE

10. **PEANUTS.** Passed without amendment S. 2697, amending the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to repeal the authority for CCC to purchase peanuts for oil which are grown in excess of marketing quotas (p. 2113).
11. **PERSONNEL.** The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 288, to extend until Jan. 31, 1953 the authority of that Committee to investigate personnel needs and practices of the various Government agencies (S. Rept. 1293) (p. 2098); to Rules and Administration Committee.
12. **FORESTS.** The Foreign Relations Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) S. 1835, granting the consent of Congress to Canadian participation in the Northeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact (p. D194).
13. **IRRIGATION.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) without amendment H. R. 3144, to make certain construction cost adjustments in connection with the Greenfields division of the Sun River (Mont.) Irrigation Project (p. D194).
14. **RECLAMATION.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report), pending receipt of a report from Interior Department, S. 2610, providing that excess-land provisions of Federal reclamation laws shall not apply to certain lands receiving water supply from the San Luis Valley (Colo.) project (p. D195).
15. **FARM BANKRUPTCY.** The Judiciary Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) with amendments the McCarran-Hayden substitute for S. 25, to add a farm bankruptcy title to the Bankruptcy Act (p. D195).
16. **TAXATION.** Sen. Flanders inserted a resolution of Newport, Vt., citizens protesting high income taxes and urging reductions in Government appropriations (pp. 2097-8).
17. **ELECTRIFICATION.** Sen. Welker inserted a constituent's letter opposing Federal construction of the Hells Canyon (Idaho) electric power project (pp. 2123-4).

I invite attention to the fact that the permanent provision contained in Senate bill 1540, and which is an exceedingly objectionable provision to the States, is retained in the amendment offered yesterday. I refer to the provision which is to the effect that anyone who wishes to construct a dock, a pier, a wharf, a jetty, or any other structure on submerged coastal land, or to fill in or reclaim any land or to exercise any right in connection therewith, must subject himself to the jurisdiction of the bureaucracy of Washington. That fact is clearly shown by the sections of the amendment offered yesterday and numbered 18 and 19, and the Senate will find that they are identical with sections 201 and 202 contained in Senate bill 1540.

The States feel, and, I think, properly so, that it is an intolerable diminution of their sovereignty and an intolerable handicap on them, their activities, their cities, and their industries, to have to come to Washington with hat in hand every time they want to build a pier, a dock, or a jetty, or wish to fill a small area of the shallow land adjoining their coastlines in order that developments worth millions upon millions of dollars may be constructed thereon, as is the case in my own State of Florida, and in the State so ably represented by the distinguished Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON], who is now sitting in the seat of the minority leader. It is felt that it is not only a substantial diminution of the sovereignty of our States to have a bureau in Washington handle matters of that kind, but that it imposes an intolerable handicap and barrier to their normal development in fields which touch them locally in the most vital way, for them to have to come to Washington in connection with every little detail of their own development to gain consent before they can use even a foot of their submerged lands.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I desire to associate myself with the remarks of the Senator from Florida with respect to the phase of the issue which is presently before the Senate. We in New Jersey are greatly concerned. I am trying to obtain from the New Jersey Department of Conservation and Economic Development, as of this afternoon, a complete record of New Jersey investments involved in this aspect of the debate. I hope to be able, for the benefit of the Senator from Florida and other Senators, to obtain before the debate is concluded statistics which I think will be amazing to every Member of the Senate.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the distinguished Senator from New Jersey. I know full well that some of the piers which have been erected at the expense of millions of dollars at the coast resort cities of his State, for instance, the Steel pier and the Heinz pier at Atlantic City, involve vital questions arising under the particular phase of the field now being explored in connection with the proposed legislation. While the amendment offered yesterday by the Senator from

Wyoming and other Senators would perhaps clear up questions which are presented by structures already built, there still remains the fact that States are growing and developing and that the right to continue to develop their littoral and the shallow waters adjoining their shores constitutes one of the most important fields of their development. The States must insist upon their complete right to continue to exercise sovereignty over the lands adjoining their communities which mean so much in connection with their development and continued prosperity.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I assume the Senator is referring to amendment 3-7-52-g; is that correct?

Mr. HOLLAND. It is 3-7-52-c, and it appears on pages 2058 and 2059 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of yesterday.

The point I am making is that no permanent concessions to the States are made by this amendment in the vital field of continued development of our coastal areas.

We know the strength of the effort being made by those who, like the Senator from New Jersey and myself, feel that the amendment falls far short of giving to the States the recognition of the freedom of action and the restoration of their vital sovereignty which are required if the States are to continue to develop and prosper as we hope they will.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I share completely the views of the Senator from Florida, and I hope that every Member of the Senate will give very serious consideration to the aspect which we are now discussing.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator from New Jersey, and I yield the floor.

PEANUT MARKETING QUOTAS

During the delivery of Mr. HOLLAND'S speech,

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield to me?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 2697, Calendar Order No. 1185, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. I merely wish to say that I have conferred with the Senator from New Hampshire, on the opposite side of the aisle, and that he has no objection to having the bill considered at this time. It simply repeals certain provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which gave to the peanut growers certain additional acreage to be used for oil purposes only. It is a repealer; it reduces the quantity rather than increases it.

Among my cosponsors of the bill are the distinguished Senator from Vermont [Mr. Aiken], who opposed the bill when I introduced it in the Senate, and the distinguished Senator from New Mexico [Mr. Anderson], who also opposed it;

but they are now glad to join with me in the repealer. I am very glad that is so, since it would seem wise to take action at this time, inasmuch as those in charge of PMA inform me that, unless the bill is passed this week, they will not know how to advise the planters.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield to the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Did I correctly understand that the distinguished Senator from Georgia said that the Senator from Vermont joins in the bill with the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. GEORGE. That is correct. He is one of the authors.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. So he favors it, of course.

Mr. GEORGE. He favors it. I spoke to the distinguished chairman of the committee, who is on the floor at this time.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I wish to state that I also joined in the bill.

Mr. GEORGE. That is correct.

Mr. ELLENDER. The committee was unanimous in reporting the bill to the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOEY in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Georgia?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2697) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by striking out subsections (f), (g), (h), and (i). Repeal of these subsections shall not affect rights or obligations arising under marketing-quota or price support operations with respect to 1951 or prior crops of peanuts.

Mr. JEAN PAUL DAVID

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I desire to make a few remarks in relation to the effort which is being put forth in France to combat Communist infiltration in that country. Recently I was privileged to converse with a member of the Chamber of Deputies of France, M. Jean Paul David, who became a member of the French Parliament in 1946 and was re-elected in 1951.

Mr. David studied very closely the methods of propaganda employed by the Communists as well as their political activity in France. He also made a special study of the counterpropaganda used by the other French political parties to fight communism. He arrived at the conclusion that the struggle against communism must be waged by entirely different methods in order to obtain worth while results. He decided that the fight against communism had to be conducted on a nonpartisan level and by using the same tactics which the Communists used to further their ends.

In 1950, he created a new movement whose sole aim is to fight the French Communist party, which he considers to be the agent of Soviet imperialism in France. The movement which is called Peace and Freedom is designed to rouse

and unite all those who are determined to fight for truth and against Communist lies.

It matters little what our political persuasions are or to what party we belong as long as we unite and have one aim, namely, to fight communism. All Frenchmen who wish to remain free must concentrate all their efforts and energies to fight for the defense of their freedom—

Says Jean Paul David.

In its campaign Peace and Freedom makes use of posters, pamphlets, weekly bulletins, and radio broadcasts. All these are designed to place before the public objective information which deflates Communist propaganda and exposes its lies.

The Peace and Freedom movement has already obtained most satisfactory results. In the 1951 elections, Communist candidates and their fellow travelers lost 500,000 votes, whereas it was expected that they would gain votes.

Membership in the French Communist Party declined by 30 percent in 1951. The circulation of the main Communist newspaper, *l'Humanite*, has fallen off from 500,000 daily to 160,000 daily.

So we can see, Mr. President, that the campaign of "Peace and Freedom" was really effective.

The violent attacks launched by the Communists against "Peace and Freedom" are without doubt the best proof that this movement has become a great danger to communism in France.

One example which proves how effective Peace and Freedom is in its fight against communism is that ever since 1917 the Communist Party in France was accustomed to organize parades to celebrate the anniversary of the October revolution in Russia. That revolution was extolled as the greatest achievement for the liberation of mankind. Peace and Freedom devised a poster which showed the balance sheet of that "great revolution," and the bloody and sinister character of a political upheaval which has brought death to all its initiators except four: Stalin, Andreyer, Molotov, Vorochilov. Other posters were pasted all over French cities and villages showing the roster of the names of Lenin's companions and coworkers, and the fate that had befallen them.

Mr. President, on that poster, which is in French and a copy of which I have here, are posted the names of persons who were members of the Politburo. The list begins with the name of Leon Trotsky, who was murdered by the GPU.

Six more names appear as members of the Politburo. All six were executed. The list ends with the name of M. Tomski, who it is noted committed suicide by persuasion.

There is another list containing the names of members of the diplomatic and consular corps who were executed. I notice alongside the names the information that some of them were imprisoned, some disappeared, some were poisoned, some were executed, and some were jailed and then disappeared.

The next list contains names of marshals and generals who were executed. Another list contains names of admirals and vice admirals who were executed. The next list is of NKVD men who were

executed. Another list is of members of the diplomatic and consular corps who were executed. The next list is of leaders of the Comintern who were executed, liquidated, and disappeared. There is also a list of writers, historians, and artists who were executed, committed suicide, were liquidated, or disappeared. There is a long list of such persons.

Mr. President, instead of reading all these names into the RECORD, and since I believe this is a worth-while publication of names to show what really happened to those who were the founders of this so-called liberation movement, this great humanitarian movement, I ask unanimous consent that the names be taken from the poster and printed in the RECORD following the various titles.

There being no objection, the names were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Members of the Politburo: Léon Trotsky, murdered by the GPU; G. Zinoviev, executed; L. Kamenev, executed; N. Boukharine, executed; A. Rykov, executed; G. Sokolnikov, executed; M. Tomski, committed suicide by persuasion.

Members of diplomatic and consular corps executed: I. Smirnov, executed; I. Smilca, executed; L. Serebriakov, executed; G. Eydokimov, executed; M. Bogoulavski, executed; N. Ouglanov, executed; A. Beloborodov, executed; I. Roudzoutak, executed; V. Lominadze, committed suicide; N. Skrypnik, committed suicide; A. Khandjian, committed suicide; I. Camarnik, committed suicide; H. Iagoda, executed; F. Khodjalev, executed; V. Kouibychev, poisoned; V. Ossinski, executed; G. Petrovski, executed; K. Soukhomline, executed; V. Zatonski, executed; L. Kavtaradze, executed; V. Kossior, executed; G. Lomov, executed; N. Krylenko, executed; K. Radek, imprisoned, disappeared; S. Ordjonikidze, poisoned; T. Tcherviakov, committed suicide; I. Khodjalev, committed suicide; P. Lioubtchenko, committed suicide; A. Enoukidze, executed; L. Karakhan, executed; B. Mdivani, executed; G. Safarov, executed; A. Rosenholtz, executed; G. Grinko, executed; I. Reingold, executed; M. Tchernov, executed; Preobrajenski, executed; Chr. Raczovski, jailed, disappeared; Postychev, executed; Tchoubar, executed; Boubnov, executed; Eikhe, executed; Antipov, executed; Mejlauk, executed; Soulimov, executed; Milloutine, executed; Soltz, executed; Arbousov, executed; Iakovlev, executed; Unchlikht, executed.

Marshals and generals who were executed: Toukatchevski, Kork, Eideman, Primakov, Levandovski, Iakir, Ouborevitch, Feldman, Putna, Schmidt, Kouzmitchov, Kachirine, Dybenko, Blucher, Smoline, Ozoline, Hekker, Kouibychev, Khripine, Mezis, Bokis, Alksnis, Bielov, Egorov, Savitski, Velikanov, Corbatchoc, Soukhoroukov, Tkatchev, Pomerantzev, Apse, etc.

Admirals and vice admirals executed: Orlov, Sivkov, Loudri, Kojanov, Ivanov, Victorov, Mouklevitch, Kirelev, Douchenov, Smirnov-Sverdlovski.

NKVD men executed: Agranov, Balitski, Pauker, Zakosovski, Deribas, Mironov, Peters, Prekofev, Messing, Trilisser, Sloutski, Moltchanov, Leplevski, Latsis.

Members of diplomatic and consular corps executed: Iourinev, Davtian, Antonov-Ovsenko, Iakoubovitch, Arens, Podolski, Asmus, Arossiev, Rosenberg, Tikhmeniev, Bekjadian, Brodovski, Ostrovski.

Leaders of the Comintern executed, liquidated, and disappeared: Hélène Stassova, Bela Kun, Remmele, Waletski, Brandt, Bordinne, Neuman, Platnitski, Eberlein, Warski, Dombal, Max Hoeltz.

Writers, historians, artists executed, having committed suicide, liquidated, and disappeared: N. Goumiev, Averbach, B. Pilnlak,

Libedinski, B. Jasenski, N. Kliouiev, Selvinski, Vorovski, Krotki, Stieklov, Friedland, Andchev, S. Daline, Rojkov, Lapinski, Kirchon, Ermilov, I. Babel, Parrasov-Rodionov, Mandelstamm, Tretiakov, Erdman, Nevski, Zeidel, Piontkovski, Gronski, Loudianov, M. Koltsov, P. Vassiliev, Bezymenski, I. Katalev, I. Makarov, Maznine, G. Serebriakova, Amaglobeli, Rafalski, Meyerhold, Selivanovski, Liadov, Arcadine, N. Satz, Malakovski, Kousnietzov, A. Sobol, Essenine, Y. Plast, etc.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the impact of this poster campaign was so tremendous that last October, for the first time in 34 years, the Communists did not dare to organize any celebration for the bloody October revolution.

Peace and Freedom, which is a movement sponsored and spearheaded by a member of the Deputies, Mr. Jean Paul David, was determined to step up the fight. It has now taken the form of a universal movement. Peace and Freedom committees have been created in Germany, Belgium, Italy, The Netherlands, and Vietnam. Peace and Freedom has only one aim, namely, to destroy communism.

Mr. President, in our own country we have the same problem. The Saturday Evening Post recently published an editorial along the same line, entitled "Erudite Radicals Cannot Forgive an Anti-Communist." I shall read a portion of it:

From a recent letter by a New York man who, were it not for the horrid implications which have attached themselves to the word, might be described as an "intellectual":

"Even now, most of the college people I talk to react with shock and horror at the idea of a book by Whittaker Chambers. This includes many who have never been fellow travelers."

Mr. President, I should like to read another quotation from this editorial. Near the end it says:

So, ever since the House Committee on Un-American Activities, through a series of lucky chances and solid researches, took the lid off the Communist underground in America, we have had the discouraging phenomenon of the anti-anti-Communists. They have sneered and sniped at anybody whose testimony helped destroy the myth that there was no Communist espionage in this country and that, if there was, it did not involve nice people. And, of course, the man they hated most was the man who supplied the evidence and made it stick—Whittaker Chambers. Oh, no; they didn't want the Communist plot to succeed, if there was a Communist plot, but Chambers wasn't the man to expose it.

The story now comes around to the time when liberals, radicals, and Park Avenue Pinkos will have to make up their minds: Do they want the Communist conspiracy to succeed, or don't they? The day is at hand when they must admit that the gold brick they bought 20 years ago was a phony. It's time to stop trying to hawk it about the streets and upper-class cocktail bars as a genuine article. Chambers has contributed that much to history, and it is no good standing around and waiting for a nicer man to tell the story. The "nice men" have turned up in distressing numbers on the other side.

Lost causes are usually futile, but there are lost causes that can be defended in good faith and dignity. But what can be said of a lost cause like the belief that Russian Communist dictatorship is "liberal," and that its spies and propagandists are proper subjects for "tolerance"? Not very much.





(for current administrative information only*)

HEARINGS BEFORE HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE ON H. R. 6375, RELATING TO PEANUT PRICE
POLICIES, MARCH 13, 1952:

Chairman Cooley began the proceedings by stating that an identical bill introduced by Sen. George had been passed by the Senate. He asked Mr. George L. Prichard, PMA, to testify on the proposed measure, the purpose of which is to repeal provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, permitting peanuts to be produced in excess of acreage allotments provided they are marketed through the CCC for crushing into oil. Mr. Prichard did not have a prepared statement. Upon inquiry, he stated the Department favored passage of this measure and that the administration of the program had resulted in "administrative complications."

Rep. Albert, Okla., began an inquiry into the administration of the present program with regard to the diversion of oil stock peanuts bought by the CCC into the "edible trade." He said the Oklahoma Spanish type peanut growers had suffered economic losses as a result of this practice.

Rep. Wheeler, Ga., said that the Committee and representatives of the peanut industry feel the legislation has worked to the disadvantage of the peanut industry.

During the general discussion between various committee members and Mr. Prichard there developed an apparent difference of opinion as to the interpretation of the law and the proper administration of the current peanut oil program. Chairman Cooley and Rep. Albert felt the law has not been administered as Congress had intended. Rep. Cooley said it was not the intent of Congress to permit CCC to buy oil stock peanuts at oil peanut prices and then later divert them into the edible trade. He asked how the Department can justify diverting oil peanuts into edible trade in view of present surplus stocks of edible peanuts. He was also of the opinion that the present law did not provide for carryover of peanuts from one season to the next and that the Department apparently substituted its own thoughts for the desires of Congress on this phase of the peanut oil program; and that it looks as if the Department has "completely nullified the intent of Congress."

Mr. Prichard explained the reasons for the present surplus of edible (quota) peanuts and also furnished figures showing that CCC as of February 23 had purchased 81,000 tons of all types of peanuts in excess of quotas and had sold 37,000 tons of these excess-quota peanuts for edible use. Rep. Cooley wanted to know why any of these peanuts were sold before surplus stocks of edible Virginia peanuts were disposed of.

Rep. Abbitt, Va., interjected that repeal of this special law for peanuts would make moot much of this discussion.

Rep. Albert wanted legal justification for the Department's diversion of oil peanuts into edible trade.

Chairman Cooley adjourned the meeting until 10:00 A.M. Friday, March 14, at which time he said he wanted facts and figures covering CCC's purchase and sale of peanuts, and the opinion of the Department's Office of the Solicitor regarding present administration of this law, as well as a legal representative of that office present to determine the scope of the law. He was of the opinion that before the present law was repealed, they should know whether its present adverse effects on the peanut industry were because of legislation or because of improper administration.

Otto E. Bjorklund

*Not for quotation or other reference without authorization of the Chief, Legislative Reporting, of this office.

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported independent offices appropriation bill. House committee ordered reported bill to repeal authority for excess peanuts for oil. Senate conferees appointed on bill to provide for loyalty investigations by CSC. Sen. Lehman inserted President's message defending electrification program. House committee issued progress report on CCC warehousing activities.

SENATE

- LOYALTY INVESTIGATIONS.** Sens. Johnston, Pastore, and Carlson were appointed Senate conferees on S. 2077, to provide for loyalty investigations by the Civil Service Commission instead of FBI. House conferees have not yet been appointed. The remaining issue is over a House amendment providing that all findings, records, and reports of CSC under the bill shall be made available to congressional committees at their request. (p. 2348.)
- RURAL ELECTRIFICATION.** Sen. Lehman inserted a message from the President and a speech by Secretary Chapman, to the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, defending the public power program against charges of socialism, and a newspaper article reporting upon these statements (pp. 2348-50).
- RECESSED** until Mon., Mar. 17 (p. 2376).

HOUSE

- PEANUT QUOTAS.** The Agriculture Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 6375, to repeal authority for growing peanuts, for oil, in excess of marketing quotas (p. D213).
- PERSONNEL GRIEVANCES.** A subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported to the full committee H. R. 554, amended, recognizing rights of officers and representatives of Government employees' organizations to present employee grievances, to confer with administrative officers on matters of policy affecting working conditions, etc. (p. D213).
- INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953.** The Appropriations Committee reported this bill in an amount of \$6,274,138,348, which is \$704,548,695 less than the budget estimates and \$1,444,880,327 less than the 1952 appropriations.
The bill contains the following general provision regarding annual leave:
"Hereafter no part of the funds of, or available for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this or any other Act, including the government of

the District of Columbia, shall be available to pay for annual leave accumulated by any civilian officer or employee during any calendar year and unused at the close of business on June 30th of the succeeding calendar year: Provided, That the head of any such corporation or agency shall afford an opportunity for officers or employees to use the annual leave accumulated under this section prior to June 30th of such succeeding calendar year: Provided further, That this section shall not apply to officers and employees whose post of duty is outside the continental United States: And provided further, That this section shall not apply with respect to the payment of compensation for accumulated annual leave in the case of officers or employees who leave their civilian positions for the purpose of entering upon active military or naval service in the Armed Forces of the United States."

The following new provision is included under Civil Service Commission: "The Civil Service Commission shall not impose a requirement or limitation of maximum age with respect to the appointment of persons to positions in the competitive service, except such positions as the Civil Service Commission may publish from time to time in such form and manner as it may determine: Provided, That no person who has reached his seventieth birthday shall be appointed in the competitive civil service on other than a temporary basis."

Under another provision of the bill the General Accounting Office could have two more employees at GS-13 and six more at GS-16.

The bill also includes various other general provisions which have been carried in the bill for previous years.

Following are excerpts from the committee report:

Reductions in General. "...the committee...has made a reduction in substantially every item in the bill and...funds recommended for the fiscal year 1953 will, generally, require a reduction in personnel below the 1952 level. In effecting this reduction the committee has required the absorption in 1953 of the full amount of funds requested to meet Pay Act increases for the fiscal year 1952, it has denied funds for new positions, and has, generally, effected a reduction of about one-third in the estimates for 'other obligations'..."

Travel Expenses. "The committee is convinced that there is serious abuse in connection with the use of funds for travel. Many field visits can be avoided, and meetings of regional and other field personnel in the District of Columbia can be dispensed with, without impairing the efficiency of the service. Strict supervision of travel authorizations should be required by heads of agencies. To require economy in this operating cost a limitation has been placed on each appropriation in the bill which will effect a saving of one-third of the amount for this purpose submitted in the Budget estimates."

Budget Bureau. "The committee has included \$3,314,400 in the bill for this agency which is \$47,600 less than the current appropriation and \$535,600 less than the budget estimate. The committee has made a total reduction of \$531,100 from the estimates for this bureau and has added thereto \$45,500 for the establishment of a foreign office. Because of the large expenditure abroad at the present time the committee is of the opinion that the bureau should have personnel overseas to represent the budget and to report back recommendations for economies which may be made in the overseas program."

Council of Economic Advisers. "The committee recommends \$308,900 for this activity which is a reduction of \$40,100 in the budget estimate. The amount recommended will require this agency to operate with several fewer employees than are available for the current fiscal year. However, the committee is of the opinion that the Council will be able to perform efficiently the duties

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For current administrative information only*)

HEARINGS BEFORE HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE ON PEANUT MARKETING QUOTAS, MARCH 14, 1952.

Chairman Cooley charged that the Department had no authority to sell excess peanuts into the edible trade without a Secretarial finding of short supply, in which case the benefits of such sale would have been redistributed to the farmers. He charged that, having objected to the oil provision before it was enacted, the Department then tried to nullify it. He said the Government got a profit from the operation which the farmers should have received.

Rep. Albert took the same position and claimed the Department was "hedging against the farmer."

Assrs. Prichard, PMA, and Pickens, Solicitor's Office, stated that more edible peanuts had been crushed for oil than the excess peanuts which had gone into the edible trade, and that this was done to save transportation and handling charges in moving peanuts from one region to another. They maintained that this operation was legal and that, since the Virginia-peanut crop had not matured at that time, there was no factual basis for an absolute Secretarial finding of short supply. Mr. Prichard stated that, if the Department had immediately crushed all of the excess peanuts and a shortage had developed, farmers would have criticized the Department for preventing them from sharing in the profits of the edible trade.

Mr. Woolley, Farm Bureau, gave his opinion that the Department had violated the law for the convenience of the shellers and because of difficulty of administering the program. He recalled, however, that he had recommended against the provision before it was enacted. He said the State Farm Bureau people are convinced, as he was and is, that the excess peanuts hold down the prices of the quota peanuts, no matter how the program is administered. He stated that, at present production costs, farmers cannot produce peanuts for oil purposes at a profit. He pointed out that, if the provision were repealed, farmers would not have to run the risk of penalties for producing in excess of quotas, since they could feed the excess production to hogs.

Rep. Andresen stated that the soybean situation was comparable -- that it would not be profitable to produce excess soybeans for oil. Mr. Woolley agreed and charged that present ceiling prices on soybean meal are bringing the farmers less than support prices. Rep. Andresen commented that it was refreshing to see Mr. Woolley testify "on this side of the aisle." Mr. Woolley replied that he had not changed his philosophy but only his "station in life."

Rep. Wheeler moved to substitute the Senate bill for his bill and report it favorably to the House without amendment. The motion was agreed to unanimously.

Carl F. Sapp

*Not for quotation or other reference without authorization of the Chief, Legislative Reporting, of this office.



House of Representatives

Chamber Action

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be on Monday, March 17, at 12 o'clock noon. For program, see Congressional Program Ahead in this Digest.

Committee Meetings

PEANUTS

Committee on Agriculture: Ordered reported favorably to the House H. R. 6375, amending the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, so as to repeal authority for growing peanuts (for oil) in excess of marketing quotas.

Further testimony was received today from G. L. Pritchard, Fats and Oils Branch, PMA, and George Parks, also of the Production and Marketing Administration. Other witnesses to be heard were Howard Picard, Office of Solicitor, Department of Agriculture; and Frank Woolley, representing the American Farm Bureau Federation.

STOCKPILING

Committee on Armed Services: Durham special subcommittee continued exploratory discussions on the subject of stockpiling, meeting with the following officials of the Defense Materials Procurement Agency—Jess Larson, Administrator; Howard Young, Deputy Administrator; A. B. Parson, head of the Program Development Division; and George Holderer and Weston Bourret, mineral experts. These same officials will meet with the subcommittee tomorrow morning when it resumes on this topic.

INDIAN SUPERVISION

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Considered but took no final action on H. J. Res. 8, relating to study of Indian tribes to determine their qualifications to manage their own affairs without supervision and control by the Federal Government. Purl Willis, representing the Mission Indians of California, was the first witness to testify and he requested complete removal of Indian Bureau supervision over California Indians. Felix S. Cohen, an attorney of Washington, D. C., spoke generally in favor of the purpose of the bill, but suggested modifications and changes in its text in order to permit the measure to bring about its objective. Others to be heard were Boyd Jackson, official delegate of the Klamath Tribe of Oregon, who presented no objections to the proposal but stated that he did not want the Klamath Tribe removed from the jurisdiction of the Indian Bureau; and F. G. Collette, executive representative of the Indians of California, Inc., who spoke in favor of the bill. Adjourned subject to call of the Chair.

PARKER-DAVIS POWER PROJECT

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Engle Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation held hearing, but took no action on H. R. 2643, consolidates the Parker Dam power project and the Davis Dam project into the Parker-Davis project. Henry B. Taliaferro, Director of Power Utilization in the Bureau of Reclamation, testified in favor of the proposed consolidation. Adjourned subject to call of the Chair.

NURSING SCHOLARSHIPS

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Continued executive consideration of H. R. 910, providing a program of grants and scholarships for education in the field of nursing. Will resume on the same subject next Tuesday morning.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' REPRESENTATION

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: Karsten subcommittee ordered reported to the full committee H. R. 554, amended, recognizing rights of officers and representatives of Government employees' organizations to present employee grievances to confer with administrative officers on matters of policy affecting working conditions, etc.

NEVIUS TRACT

Committee on Public Works: Trimble subcommittee announced today that the federally owned Nevius Tract in Arlington County, Va., will be maintained and administered by the Secretary of the Interior until further disposition thereof is made by the Congress.

This announcement was made as a result of executive consideration of H. R. 1901, directing the Administrator of General Services to sell the Nevius Tract, Arlington County, Va.

INTERNAL REVENUE STUDY

Committee on Ways and Means: King subcommittee continued hearings in connection with its investigation of irregularities in collectors' offices through the country. The present series of hearings are being conducted to hear employees from the metropolitan New York offices. Eugene W. Harper, a special agent who testified at yesterday's session, concluded his testimony today. Others to be called for testimony and cross-examination were Charles Vesce, deputy collector for the third New York district; and Paul Hofrichter, control clerk, lower New York division. These last two mentioned witnesses are presently under suspension from their positions. Recessed subject to call of the Chair.

Joint Committee Meetings

ATOMIC ENERGY

Joint Committee on Atomic Energy: Subcommittee on Legislation met in executive session with members of the AEC and Military Liaison Committee to discuss legislative matters. Subcommittee continues March 17.

CREDIT CONTROL AND DEBT MANAGEMENT

Joint Committee on the Economic Report: Continuing its hearings on problems of general credit control, debt management, and monetary policies, Subcommittee on General Credit Control and Debt Management heard testimony from A. L. M. Wiggins, chairman, board of directors, ACL and L. & N. railroads, and former Under

Secretary of the Treasury, on (1) desirability of private ownership of Federal Reserve bank stock, and (2) Treasury-Federal Reserve relationship, emphasizing its cooperative character by recalling that the Federal Reserve Board and the Treasury have tightened money rates when in the public interest, but added that the practical value of tightening money rates should not be overemphasized. Roy Blough, member, Council of Economic Advisers, testified that monetary policy should be used as an active element in combating inflation, but that if used too vigorously it could do more harm than good. Leon H. Keyserling, Chairman of Council of Economic Advisers, returned to the stand to answer questions with respect to the relationship of the Council to the Congress and to the President. Hearings continue March 17.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Senate Chamber

(Week of March 17-22)

Senate will continue on Japanese Peace Treaty, following disposition of which it will return to consideration of S. J. Res. 20, tidelands bill.

Senate Committees

Committee on Agriculture and Forestry: March 19, on investigation of CCC storage and processing.

Committee on Appropriations: March 18, Subcommittee on State, Justice, Commerce, executive; March 21, Subcommittee on Independent Offices, executive.

Committee on Banking and Currency: March 17-20, on S. 2594 and S. 2645, amendments to Defense Production Act, 10 a. m., 301 Senate Office Building.

Committee on the District of Columbia: March 17-21, Crime Subcommittee, 10 a. m., 457 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Finance: March 20, executive, on veterans' legislation.

Committee on Foreign Relations: March 17, executive, to consider McMahon motion to invite General Eisenhower to return and testify on Mutual Security Program, 10 a. m.; open, to continue hearings on Mutual Security Program, 10:15 a. m., both in 318 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Government Operations: March 19, Subcommittee on Reorganization, on S. 1140, create a Department of Health.

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: March 17, subcommittee, on relations between Indian attorneys and their clients, 10 a. m., 224 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: March 17-21, on miscellaneous transportation bills, 10 a. m., room G-16, Capitol.

Committee on the Judiciary: March 17, executive, on calendar, 10:30 a. m., 424 Senate Office Building; March 21, subcommittee, on S. 2487, judicial review of decisions of Government contracting officers; March 21, subcommittee, on nomination of Philip L. Rice to be judge of the Fifth Circuit of Circuit Court of Hawaii.

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare: March 17-19, Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations, on Communist infiltration in labor unions, 10 a. m., room P-63, Capitol.

Select Committee on Small Business: March 17-19, Subcommittee on Mobilization and Procurement, on machine tools, 10 a. m., 324 Senate Office Building; March 20 and 21, Subcommittee on Mobilization and Procurement, on plant expansion.

House Chamber

(Week of March 17-22)

Monday, the House will call the Consent Calendar and consider, under suspension of the rules, H. R. 5891, 2-year presumption for veterans developing the disease of psychosis.

Tuesday, the Private Calendar will be called and H. R. 6444, omnibus bill for the relief of sundry claimants, will be considered.

Wednesday and thereafter, the House will commence consideration of H. R. 7072, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1953.

NOTE.—Conference reports may be brought up at any time.

House Committees

Committee on Armed Services: March 18, full committee meeting on H. R. 6140, to authorize the construction of modern naval vessels, executive, 10 a. m., 313-A Old House Office Building.

Committee on Banking and Currency: March 18, executive meeting of full committee on pending legislation (seven bills); following which the committee will hold hearings during the week on six noncontroversial bills.

Committee on the District of Columbia: March 17, Harris Subcommittee on Judiciary to consider D. C. home-rule legislation, 10:30 a. m., 445 Old House Office Building.

Committee on Foreign Affairs: March 18, further hearings on the extension of the Mutual Security Act, 10:30 a. m., G-3, Capitol.

Committee on House Administration: March 18, Subcommittee on Printing in open session, 10 a. m., G-53, Capitol.

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: March 17, executive meeting of Morris Subcommittee on Indian Affairs to consider H. R. 459, to confer jurisdiction on the several States over offenses committed by or against Indians within Indian country; and H. R. 3363, authorizing a depository for Klamath tribal loan funds, 10 a. m., 1324 New House Office Building.

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued March 18, 1952

For actions of March 17, 1952

82nd-2nd, No. 43

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committees reported bills to repeal provision for excess peanuts, to authorize research on fresh water from sea water, and to amend GSA Act. House sent to conference bill for loyalty investigations by CSC. Rep. Poosne introduced revised bill to aid small reclamation projects. Sen. Carlson expressed fear of grain transportation shortage and inserted PMA's letter.

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SENATE

- GRAIN TRANSPORTATION.** Sen. Carlson expressed fear of another boxcar shortage this year and inserted a letter from PMA Administrator Geissler on this matter (pp. 2386-7).
- APPROPRIATIONS; CLAIMS.** Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate for judgments rendered against the U. S. (S. Doc. 108); to Appropriations Committee (p. 2379).
- AGRICULTURE CENSUS.** Received from the Commerce Department a proposed bill to amend Sec. 16 of the act relating to a mid-decade census of agriculture; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 2379).
- WATER RIGHTS.** Received a Mich. Legislature resolution objecting to Defense Department "encroachments" of the water rights of communities (p. 2380).
- PERSONNEL.** Received a Colo. Legislature resolution favoring legislation to provide that supervisory personnel of the Federal Government not be classified on the basis of the number of people they supervise (p. 2380).
Sen. Watkins discussed the UPWA and criticized its "subversive" activities during a discussion of citation of Abram Flaxer for contempt of the Senate (pp. 2427-33).
- MEAT IMPORTS.** Sen. Wiley inserted a Green Lake County Farm Bureau resolution asking for protection against importation of meat from foot-and-mouth disease

areas of Canada and Mexico (pp. 2330-1).

7. **LAND ACQUISITION.** Sen. Hendrickson inserted various statements opposing Federal acquisition of land beyond its actual needs (p. 2381).
8. **DEFENSE PRODUCTION.** Both Houses received Progress Report 14 from the Joint Committee on Defense Production (S. Rept. 1310, H. Rept. 1528) (pp. 2383, 2472).
9. **TRANSPORTATION.** Sen. Johnson submitted amendments which he intends to propose to S. 2357, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act to restrict the application of the agricultural and fish exemption for motor carriers, and S. 2364, to authorize ICC to revoke or amend, under certain conditions, water carrier certificates and permits (p. 2386).
10. **LOYALTY INVESTIGATIONS.** Reps. Murray of Tenn., Morrison, and Rees of Kans. were appointed House conferees on S. 2077, to provide for loyalty investigations by the Civil Service Commission instead of the FBI (p. 2437). Senate conferees were appointed Mar. 14.
11. **DAILY DIGEST.** Rep. Priest, Tenn., commended the "Daily Digest" in the back of each Congressional Record (p. 2437).
12. **PRICE CONTROL.** Rep. Curtis, Nebr., referred to OPS checks to see what articles are selling above ceilings, and he said they should also check to see what items are selling below ceilings (p. 2439).
13. **PUBLIC LANDS.** Passed as reported H. R. 3166, to amend the Recreation Act of 1926 to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes (pp. 2445-6).
14. **PEANUT QUOTAS.** The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6375, to repeal the provision permitting marketing of peanuts in excess of quotas, for oil (H. Rept. 1518) (p. 2472). Rep. Wheeler, Ga., asked unanimous consent for consideration of S. 2697, the companion bill, but Rep. Sikes objected (p. 2447).
15. **TAXATION.** Rep. Mason, Ill., spoke in favor of a limitation on Federal taxes (pp. 2455-7).
16. **WATER RESEARCH.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6578, to provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, of water suitable for agriculture, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses (H. Rept. 1519) (p. 2472).
17. **PROPERTY MANAGEMENT.** The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4924, to provide for GSA control over acquisition and assignment of passenger vehicles and office furniture and equipment (H. Rept. 1523), and H. R. 5350, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act in several respects (H. Rept. 1524) (p. 2472).
18. **INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953.** This bill, which was reported Mar. 14 during adjournment, is H. R. 7072 (H. Rept. 1517) (p. 2472).
19. **LATIN AMERICA.** The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee submitted an interim report on "Commerce with Latin America" (H. Rept. 1527) (p. 2472).

REPEAL OF AUTHORITY FOR GROWING PEANUTS FOR OIL IN EXCESS OF MARKETING QUOTAS

MARCH 17, 1952.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 6375]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6375) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

STATEMENT

The purpose of the bill reported herewith (H. R. 6375) is to repeal those sections of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, which authorize the growing of peanuts for oil in excess of marketing quotas. The repeal will become effective immediately upon the final enactment of this bill and is intended by the committee to apply beginning with the 1952 crop.

H. R. 6375 is identical with S. 2697 which was favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry on March 4, 1952, and was adopted by the Senate on March 11, 1952. The report of the Senate committee explains the nature and purpose of the bill and is reprinted herewith as part of this report. The letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture regarding S. 2697 is identical in content with that received by the chairman of this committee regarding H. R. 6375.

S 2697 repeals subsections (g), (h), and (i) of section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 which permit farmers to plant peanuts in excess of their peanut-acreage allotments up to their 1947 acreage without penalty provided they market the peanuts harvested from such excess acreage through agencies designated by the Secretary of Agriculture for crushing for oil. A similar program was in

effect for the 1941 and 1942 crops of peanuts and was enacted again by Public Law 471, approved March 31, 1950. Under this system, a farmer receives full price support for peanuts harvested from his acreage allotment and the market price for the peanuts for oil from his excess acreage.

However, in the opinion of your committee, peanuts grown for oil in excess of the peanut-marketing quota creates excessive competition to other oilseeds such as cottonseed and soybeans, which are also price-supported by the Government; and, more importantly, they impair the efficiency of the peanut price-support program itself. Whenever the Government takes over peanuts under the price-support program, most of them are sold immediately for crushing for oil, and the cost to the Government is the difference between the support price and the market price of peanuts for oil. Therefore, allowing producers to grow peanuts for oil in excess of the acreage allotment adversely affects the price the Government will be paid for the peanuts it obtains under the price-support program. Your committee strongly recommends that S. 2697 be enacted, as it believes the existing program will encourage the extension of the same principle to other dual-purpose crops whose prices are being supported by the Government.

The bill also repeals subsection (f) of section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, which provides that peanut-marketing quotas shall not apply to nor interfere with the inauguration or operation of any program approved by the Secretary of Agriculture to establish new uses or expand markets for peanuts and peanut products. Your committee understands the Department of Agriculture has not made any use of this authority and that it is not necessary.

A favorable report from the Department of Agriculture on S. 2697, dated March 3, 1952, is attached hereto as a part of this report.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., March 3, 1952.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: This is in reply to your request of February 21 for a report on S. 2697, a bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. The bill repeals present legislation permitting the marketing of excess oil peanuts without penalty through agencies designated by the Secretary of Agriculture by striking out subsections (g), (h), and (i) of section 359. It also repeals subsection (f) of section 359.

When the reenactment of the excess oil provisions was being considered by the Eighty-first Congress, the Department expressed its views in opposition to these provisions in a letter to your committee dated March 2, 1950, relating to House Joint Resolution 398.

Subsection 359 (f), which this bill would repeal, does not serve any useful purpose and consequently is not needed by the Department in carrying out its responsibilities.

In reviewing this bill, your committee may wish to consider whether this bill, if passed, should become effective with the 1952 crop or the 1953 crop. The language of the savings clause of the bill would indicate that repeal of the provisions would be effective with respect to the 1952 crop.

This Department recommends that the bill be passed.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the program of the President, there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely,

K. T. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in brackets):

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938, AS AMENDED

SEC. 359. * * *

[(f) The provisions of this section shall not apply to nor interfere with the inauguration or the operation of any program approved by the Secretary pursuant to authority contained in existing law designed to establish new uses for peanuts and peanut products or expand markets for peanuts and peanut products.]

[(g) If the total acreage of peanuts picked or threshed on the farm does not exceed the total acreage of peanuts picked or threshed on the farm in 1947, payment of the marketing penalty as provided in subsection (a) will not be required on any excess peanuts which are delivered to or marketed through an agency or agencies designated each year by the Secretary. Any peanuts received under this subsection by such agency shall be sold by such agency (i) for crushing for oil under a sales agreement approved by the Secretary; (ii) for cleaning and shelling at prices not less than those established for quota peanuts under any peanut diversion, peanut loan, or peanut purchase program; or (iii) for seed at prices established by the Secretary. For all peanuts so delivered to a designated agency under this subsection, producers shall be paid for the portion of the lot constituting excess peanuts, the prevailing market value thereof for crushing for oil (but not more than the price received by such agency from the sale of such peanuts), less the estimated cost of storing, handling, and selling such peanuts: *Provided*, That for the 1950 crop, if the Secretary determines that the supply of any type of peanuts is insufficient to meet the demand for cleaning and shelling purposes at prices at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell peanuts owned or controlled by it for such purposes, the Secretary shall permit the sale, for cleaning and shelling, of the excess peanuts of such type so delivered. Such sales shall be in quantities necessary to meet such demand and at prices not less than those at which the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell peanuts owned or controlled by it for cleaning and shelling. The proceeds received from the sale of such peanuts of such type for cleaning and shelling shall, after deduction of the price paid to producers and other costs incurred in connection therewith, including estimated cost of proration, be prorated proportionately among all of the producers delivering excess peanuts of such type to designated agencies under this section. Any person who, pursuant to the provisions of this subsection, acquires peanuts for crushing for oil and who uses or disposes of such peanuts for any purpose other than that for which acquired shall pay a penalty to the United States at a rate equal to the marketing penalty prescribed in subsection (a), upon the peanuts so used or disposed of and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both, for each and every offense. Operations under this subsection shall be carried on under regulations prescribed by the Secretary.]

[(h) For the purposes of price support with respect to the 1950 and subsequent crops of peanuts, a "cooperator" shall be (1) a producer on whose farm the acreage of peanuts picked or threshed does not exceed the farm acreage allotment or (2) a producer on whose farm the acreage of peanuts picked or threshed exceeds the farm acreage allotment provided any peanuts picked or threshed in excess of the farm marketing quota are delivered to or marketed through an agency or agencies designated by the Secretary without penalty in accordance with the provisions of subsection (g) and regulations prescribed by the Secretary.]

[(i) The provisions of subsections (g) and (h) of this section shall not apply with respect to any crop when marketing quotas are in effect on the corresponding crop for soybeans.]

Union Calendar No. 483

82^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6375

[Report No. 1518]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 31, 1952

Mr. WHEELER introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MARCH 17, 1952

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938,
4 as amended, is amended by striking out subsections (f), (g),
5 (h), and (i). Repeal of these subsections shall not affect
6 rights or obligations arising under marketing-quota or price-
7 support operations with respect to 1951 or prior crops of
8 peanuts.

Union Calendar No. 483

82^d CONGRESS
2^d Session

H. R. 6375

[Report No. 1518]

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
1938, as amended.

By **Mr. WHEELER**

JANUARY 31, 1952

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MARCH 17, 1952

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Yes, sir; but I do not want this to be handled this way.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Yes, but you have that treaty. What are you going to do about the treaty?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Surely the gentleman knows that we could fulfill those treaties and do justice to the Indians.

Mr. CRAWFORD. But we have abrogated many treaties with the Indians, and that is where a great deal of trouble has come from.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. The gentleman surely knows that I am not advocating any injustice to the Indians. The very fact that this land is to be held in trust is turning the clock back. The gentleman knows many of us are interested in the matter of doing away with the Indian Bureau. Why should there be an Indian reservation in the State of Wisconsin, anyhow? Those people are American citizens, and they ought to be treated as such.

Mr. CRAWFORD. If the gentleman will yield, I place myself in that class, but I am going to respect the contracts as we tried to get out from under this situation.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I would expect the contracts of the Federal Government to be respected.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. That is the last eligible bill on the Consent Calendar.

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 2697) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I shall have to object.

SUITABLE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE BUREAU OF CUSTOMS AND CERTAIN OTHER GOVERNMENT SERVICES AT EL PASO, TEX.

Mr. REGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 6863) to make provision for suitable accommodations for the Bureau of Customs and certain other Government services at El Paso, Tex., and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) when the owners of tracts of land (more or less described in subsection (b)) situated in the city and county of El Paso and the State of Texas, having a frontage on South Santa Fe Street of five hundred and ninety feet, a

width of two hundred and seventy-four feet, and containing approximately three and seventy-one one-hundredths acres (hereinafter referred to as the "owners") have agreed to erect upon such premises, or upon an equivalent area which has been approved by the Administrator of General Services, a building or buildings of such design, plan, and specifications as may be approved by the Administrator of General Services as suitable for the use of the Bureau of Customs, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Public Health Service, and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the Administrator of General Services is authorized, subject to an appropriation therefor, to enter into one or more leases at a fair annual rental for the use of such building or buildings and such premises, or such parts thereof as are necessary, for a term of 20 years after such building or buildings are ready for occupancy.

(b) Such tracts of land in the city and county of El Paso are described more or less as follows:

TRACT 1

Beginning at a point in the easterly line of block 21 in Campbell Addition to the city of El Paso, Tex., and in the westerly line of South El Paso Street one hundred and sixty feet southerly from the northeast corner of the said block 21;

Thence southerly along the easterly line of block 21 and the westerly line of South El Paso Street seventy-three and eight-tenths feet to the northerly line of right-of-way of the E. P. & S. W. Railroad;

Thence westerly, parallel with and twenty-five feet from the center line of the said right-of-way one hundred fifty and twenty-seven one-hundredths feet more or less to the north-south center line of a closed alley in block 21;

Thence northerly along the said alley center line thirty and seven-tenths feet more or less to a point four feet southerly from the south line of lot 6 projected;

Thence easterly along a line four feet southerly from and parallel with the south line of the said lot 5, one hundred and forty-four feet to the point of beginning;

Being parts of lots 2, 3, and 4, in the block 21 aforementioned, and easterly one-half of closed alley adjacent to the aforementioned property.

TRACT 2

Beginning at a point in the easterly line of South Santa Fe Street and the southerly line of the right-of-way of the E. P. & S. W. Railroad, which point is sixty-six and eighty-two one-hundredths feet northerly from the southwest corner of block 21 of the Campbell Addition to the city of El Paso, Texas;

Thence easterly along a line twenty-five feet southerly from and parallel with the center line of the right-of-way of the E. P. & S. W. Railroad two hundred eighty-nine and six-tenths feet more or less to a point in the westerly line of South El Paso Street, which point is forty-four and four one-hundredths feet northerly from the northeast corner of block 17 of the Campbell Addition;

Thence southerly along the west line of South El Paso Street and the east line of block 17, Campbell Addition, projected three hundred four and four one-hundredths feet to the southeast corner of said block 17.

Thence westerly two hundred and seventy-four feet along the southerly line of block 17 to the southwest corner of the said block and the easterly line of South Santa Fe Street;

Thence northerly along the westerly line of block 17 projected and the easterly line of South Santa Fe Street three hundred ninety-six and eighty-two one-hundredths feet to the point of beginning;

Being all of block 17, part of what was formerly Eleventh Street between blocks 17

and 21, and that part of block 21 lying south of the right-of-way of the E. P. & S. W. Railroad.

TRACT 3

Beginning at a point in the west line of South El Paso Street and the east line of block 21, Campbell Addition projected twenty-five and ninety-six one-hundredths feet southerly from the southeast corner of the said block 21;

Thence westerly at an angle of seventy-three degrees twenty-six minutes with the east line of block 21, one hundred fifty and forty-four one-hundredths feet to the P. C., thence westerly along a curve to the right one hundred thirty-nine and eighteen one-hundredths feet more or less to a point on the east line of South Santa Fe Street and the west line of block 21 sixty-six and eighty-two one-hundredths feet northerly from the southwest corner of said block 21;

Thence northerly along the west line of block 21 and the east line of South Santa Fe Street fifty-six and forty-four one-hundredths feet to a point one hundred thirty-six and seventy-four one-hundredths feet southerly from the northwest corner of said block 21;

Thence easterly along a curve to the left one hundred fifty-four and forty-six one-hundredths feet more or less to the P. C., thence easterly along the tangent one hundred thirty-five and fifty-six one-hundredths feet to a point on the west line of South El Paso Street twenty-six and two-tenths feet northerly from the southeast corner of said block 21;

Thence southerly along the west line of South El Paso Street fifty-two and sixteen one-hundredths feet to the point of beginning;

Being a strip of land fifty feet wide in block 21, Campbell Addition, and in a part of Eleventh Street which has been closed.

TRACT 4

Beginning at the northeast corner of block 21 of the Campbell Addition to the city of El Paso, Tex., which is also the southwest corner of the intersection of West Tenth and South El Paso Streets;

Thence southerly along the easterly line of the said block 21 and the westerly line of South El Paso Street one hundred and sixty feet to a point four feet south of the south line of lot 5 in the said block 21;

Thence westerly four feet from and parallel with the south line of the said lot 5, one hundred and forty-four feet to a point in the north-south center line of an alley which has been closed;

Thence northerly along the said center line one hundred and sixty feet to a point in the northerly line of block 21 and the southerly line of West Tenth Street;

Thence easterly along the northerly line of block 21, one hundred and forty-four feet to the point of beginning;

Being lots 5-10, inclusive, and the northerly four feet of lot 4, and half of the alley adjoining the said lots in the block 21 aforementioned

TRACT 5

Beginning at the northwest corner of block 21, Campbell Addition of the city of El Paso, Tex., which is at the southeast corner of the intersection of South Santa Fe and West Tenth Streets;

Thence easterly along the northerly line of the said block 21 and the southerly line of West Tenth Street, one hundred and thirty feet to the north-south center line of a closed alley in the said block 21;

Thence southerly along the north-south center line of the closed alley in block 21, one hundred ninety and seven-tenths feet more or less to the northerly line of a fifty-foot right-of-way of the E. P. & S. W. R. R.;

Then westerly along a curve to the right twenty-five feet from and parallel to

the center line of the said right-of-way one hundred thirty-nine and seventy-five one-hundredths feet more or less to a point in the easterly line of South Santa Fe Street, which is one hundred thirty-six and seventy-four one-hundredths feet southerly from the northwest corner of block 21;

Thence northerly along the westerly line of block 21 and the easterly line of South Santa Fe Street one hundred thirty-six and seventy-four one-hundredths feet to the point of beginning, being lots 11-15 and part of lots 16, 17, and 18, and one-half of the alley adjoining the said lots in the block 21 afore-mentioned.

SEC. 2. The act entitled "An act to make provision for suitable quarters for certain Government services at El Paso, Tex., and for other purposes", approved June 19, 1934, as amended, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING VETERANS REGULATIONS

MR. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 5891) to amend the veterans regulations to establish for certain persons who served in the Armed Forces a further presumption of service connection for an active psychosis.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the second last proviso of subparagraph (c) of paragraph I, part I, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, is hereby amended by inserting after the words "multiple sclerosis" the words "or active psychosis."

SEC. 2. The act of October 30, 1951 (65 Stat. 694; 38 U. S. C., ch. 12, note) is hereby repealed.

THE SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

MR. RANKIN. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that a second be considered as ordered.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

THE SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi is entitled to 20 minutes, and the gentlewoman from Massachusetts will be entitled to 20 minutes.

MR. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, this bill seeks to provide a 2-year presumptive period for the disease of psychosis, instead of the 1-year period which exists today. Of course, the bill applies only to service-connected cases, including presumptively service-connected cases, and would provide compensation based on the degree of disability, and would provide also for priority in the admission of such cases to veterans' hospitals.

Hearings were held by a subcommittee and the bill was unanimously reported by the full committee. It is our belief that the 2-year presumptive period is a very conservative period of time, inasmuch as World War I veterans suffering from a similar affliction had until January 1, 1925, or approximately 6 years presumptive period.

I have contended all along, Mr. Speaker, that we should treat these boys

at least as well as we treated the veterans of World War I, but we have had considerable opposition at the other end of the Capitol. On the last day of the first session of the Eighty-second Congress, the Senate passed a bill providing hospitalization for cases of this type, and denying compensation. In other words, they passed a bill providing hospitalization for these presumptively service-connected psychosis cases, but denied them compensation. I accepted that proposal in an effort to get some better treatment for men suffering from this dread disease. I believe that all pension and compensation benefits should be on a uniform basis, and thus the committee has reported favorably on this bill.

No estimate has been compiled as to the cost.

Let me say, Mr. Speaker, that we have heard a great deal this morning about the shirts that have been sent to Members of Congress by the taxpayers. You wait until the mothers and fathers, widows and orphans of disabled veterans and the veterans themselves, begin to send in bloody shirts to Congress, and then you will have something to look at, sure enough. We owe these men a lasting debt of gratitude, and if I had my way I would give them the same presumptive period that was provided for the veterans of World War I, not only for the tubercular and insane cases but the paralysis cases and others suffering from permanent and total disability from chronic diseases.

MR. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

MR. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

MR. EVINS. The gentleman should point out that this House passed a similar bill last year, which provided for a 3-year presumptive period.

MR. RANKIN. Yes; and the gentleman from Tennessee was chairman of the subcommittee that held the hearings on it; but when it went to the other end of the Capitol they turned it down and sent back the bill that provided for only hospitalization for presumptive cases. That bill came back to the House on the last day of the session, if I remember correctly, and we had to accept it to get anything at all for these boys.

MR. EVINS. Will the gentleman yield further?

MR. RANKIN. I yield.

MR. EVINS. Will the gentleman point out that the Veterans' Administration has a list of critical diseases for which they provide compensation, and psychosis is one for which compensation is provided for the 1-year period, whether or not this legislation is enacted.

MR. RANKIN. Yes; but that is not long enough. The truth of the business is that these cases as a rule get worse instead of better.

MR. EVINS. A similar bill has been passed regarding tuberculosis, and provides for a 3-year presumptive period. This act asks for only a 2-year period on this dread disease.

MR. RANKIN. Yes; and 2 years for multiplesclerosis also.

At this point, I am inserting that part of the report covering the subject of psychosis.

The matter referred to follows:

[Excerpts From the Merck Manual,
Eighth Edition]

THE PSYCHOSES

Any mental disorder, including the psychoneurotic reactions, involves the total personality and extends to its depths. In the psychoses, however, the disturbance is of such magnitude that the mind is distorted more or less in entirety. The conscious portion of the ego no longer functions efficiently in its role of recognizing the source of at least some of the impulses that reach and pervade it. In one degree or another, therefore, it accepts as environmentally authentic material that actually is ideational. Thus the psychotic displays inability to correct his misconceptions about what is real and what is unreal.

Except that it includes the senile, presenile, and arteriosclerotic psychoses, this section deals only with those psychoses that are presumed to arise solely from intrapersonality conflict: schizophrenia, paranoia, and paranoid conditions, the manic-depressive psychoses, and the involuntional psychoses. Numerous other causes for psychoses exist, such as specific infections, including syphilis, epidemic encephalitis, acute chorea, and tuberculous, epidemic cerebrosplinal, or other forms of meningitis. Other causes are alcoholism, convulsive disorders (e. g., epilepsy), brain tumor, metabolic disease, trauma, and drugs and other exogenous toxins. This last group of substances includes mercury, manganese, carbon disulfide, carbon monoxide, opium and its derivatives, bromides, cocaine, the barbituric acid group, peyote, mescaline, belladonna, chloral, and paraldehyde. Many of these reactions are adequately described elsewhere in the Manual (q. v.). Delirium is a temporary psychosis. Patients with mental deficiency or a so-called psychopathic personality may develop a psychosis, often displaying a typical manic-depressive or schizophrenic reactions. There is little doubt that in most instances the psychopath is as he is because of his environment, and he and the feeble-minded individual may become psychotic because of continuing environmental stress.

Schizophrenia (dementia praecox)

The term "schizophrenia" means splitting of the mind, which is more descriptive of this condition than early or precocious dementia, as implied by the term "dementia praecox." Dementia, an irreparable impairment of cognitive and intellectual functions, does not occur with this condition. Rather schizophrenia may be considered as a psychobiologic reaction that arises on the basis of personality inadequacies, and results in an inability to meet the demands of adult adjustment. The reaction is characterized by progressive withdrawal from contact with persons and activities in the environment and regression to a childlike or infantile type of feeling or acting. An inferior affective capacity is one of the important results when the personality becomes disorganized or split in schizophrenia. This is displayed as an inadequate and inappropriate emotional response to situations, and represents a deterioration of emotional expression.

Etiology, Incidence, and Predisposing Factors

Schizophrenia constitutes from 15 to 20 percent of the first admissions to public mental hospitals, and 60 percent of their permanent population. The age of onset ranges from childhood to late middle life, but the psychosis is most frequent in adolescence or early adult life.

No constant or characteristic structural or biochemical change has yet been established in this condition. That the causes of schizophrenia are to be searched for in the individual's basic personality and the extent or limit of its adaptive power is the most generally accepted concept today.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued March 19, 1952

For actions of March 18, 1952

82nd-2nd, No. 44

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill to repeal authority to produce excess peanuts for oil. Ready for President. House committee reported bill to authorize use of oleomargarine by Navy. House committee voted to report bill to enable banks to be paid for distributing Bank for Cooperatives debentures. Sens. Jenner and Thye discussed soybean meal prices.

HOUSE

1. **PEANUT QUOTAS.** Passed without amendment S. 2697, to repeal the legislation which permits the marketing of peanuts for oil in excess of marketing quotas (p. 2511). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. **FARM CREDIT.** The Banking and Currency Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 2085, to enable national banks and State member banks of the Federal Reserve System to receive compensation in the distribution of debentures issued by the Central Bank for Cooperatives (p. D226).
3. **OLEOMARGARINE; RUBBER; APPROPRIATIONS.** The Rules Committee reported resolutions for the consideration of H. R. 5012, to amend the Navy ration statute so as to provide for the serving of oleomargarine or margarine; H. R. 5787, to extend the Rubber Act of 1948; and H. R. 7072, the independent offices appropriation bill (p. 2532).
4. **FOUNDATIONS STUDY.** The Rules Committee reported without amendment H. Res. 561, creating a select committee to investigate and study foundations and other comparable organizations (H. Rept. 1553)(p. 2532).
5. **FLOOD DAMAGE.** The Judiciary Committee tabled H. R. 5022, to provide payment for property losses resulting from the 1951 floods in Kans., Mo., and Okla. (p. D226).
6. **EDUCATION.** Rep. Wood, Ga., spoke on the importance of vocational education and

inserted a summary of Government programs to aid foreign students (pp. 2529-31).

7. INDIANS. Rep. Bow, Ohio, criticized the Indian programs and recommended abolition of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Several members debated this matter with him. (pp. 2522-8.)

SENATE

8. SOYBEAN PRICES. Sens. Jenner and Thye criticized control of soybean meal prices and asked support of soybean oil prices (pp. 2484-5).
9. INVESTIGATION. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 143, to authorize the appointment of a special investigator and not to exceed five deputies with power to investigate improper and illegal conduct in the transaction of the business of the U. S. Government, and to prosecute such conduct where found (S. Rept. 1339) (p. 2476).
10. SOIL CONSERVATION. In reporting S. 2569, to continue ACP (see Digest 41), the Agriculture and Forestry Committee made the following statement: "S. 2569 as introduced would continue the present agricultural conservation program indefinitely and repeal the provisions of law requiring it to be placed on a grants-in-aid basis beginning in 1953. Your committee conducted hearings on a similar bill in the Eighty-first Congress and at that time unanimously recommended a 2-year extension of the present program. Your committee is still of the opinion that the provisions placing the program on a grants-in-aid basis should not be repealed, but additional time should be given the States to enact legislation authorizing them to cooperate with the Federal Government on that basis. At the same time to conservation program is so important to agricultural production, particularly in the present emergency, your committee believes it is imperative that the existing national program be continued at least two more years and therefore recommends amendment of S. 2569 to provide a 2-year extension of the program now in effect. In reporting the bill, the Committee also eliminated the provisions of the bill regarding the election of committeemen, repealing the assignment-of-payment provision, and changing AAA to FMA in Sec. 392 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.
11. FARM BANKRUPTCY. S. 25, as reported (see Digest 41), would add a new chapter XVI, "Farmer-debtor relief," to the Bankruptcy Act. This new chapter would become a permanent part of the Act and would replace the present Sec. 75, which has been extended from time to time, the last extension having expired Mar. 1, 1949. The bill provides for relief to individual farmers as distinguished from those of a given area. It also contains provisions for a minimum of hearings and distribution of costs between the parties.
12. ECONOMIC REPORT. The report of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report (see Digest 40) makes the following recommendations regarding several of the subjects covered in the President's Economic Report:
- Price supports. "High levels of food and fiber production and fair incomes for farm families are basic national policy. It may be possible to maintain the desirable flexibility of existing agricultural price support legislation and still give farmers the assurance needed to enlist their wholehearted support in the production effort by raising the levels of reserves of key nonperishable farm commodities that must be reached before the sliding-scale features go into effect.

A substantial part of the agricultural labor force today is not employed to

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1952

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou eternal God, whose beneficent spirit is here and everywhere, daily we are bringing unto Thee problems we cannot solve and the questions for which we have no answer.

We penitently confer that there is something tragically wrong with our civilization and our social order. We are baffled and wistfully bewildered. There seems to be a blind spot in our thinking and living. Is it because we have allowed materialism and humanism to become our way of life?

We pray that Thou wilt lift mankind out of these atheistic and agnostic tempers of mind. Make us sensitive and responsive to the spiritual realities. Fill us with a joyous and victorious faith in the Lord God omnipotent.

Inspire the members of the family of nations with a greater faith in one another. May the spirit of man be more considerate and compassionate, more gentle and gracious, more magnanimous and unselfish.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Landers, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 4515. An act to authorize the acquisition by exchange of certain properties within Death Valley National Monument, Calif. and for other purposes.

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938

Mr. ABBITT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 2697) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not question the sincerity of the sponsors, but I am convinced that they have been sold a bill of goods. I feel very strongly that this is bad legislation, particularly at this time.

The bill seeks to eliminate oil stock peanut acreage allotments. Admittedly that program has not worked satisfactorily—but that is because the Department of Agriculture has deliberately flouted the law. It has not tried to make the program work. Now the Department wants to get rid of the law

which permits oil-stock peanuts to be grown.

This bill would change the rules in the middle of the game. In the lower South at least the farmer already has bought his fertilizer and his seed peanuts and has prepared his land for planting. Allotment notices have been sent out to the farmers. Yet at this late date it is proposed in this bill to change the allotment system so that the farmers will not be able to plant as much acreage in peanuts as they have previously planned. The farmer, particularly the little farmer, does not have money to spend for fertilizer and seed that he will be unable to use. At the very least this bill should be amended to make the change effective next year instead of this year.

Mr. ABBITT. I will say to the gentleman that this does not affect the allotment. This merely repeals the provision whereby the farmers could plant excess peanuts.

Mr. SIKES. But it stops the farmer from planting oil stock peanuts that he has been able to plant for the last few years. In that way it certainly reduces his allotment.

Mr. ABBITT. This provision was put in the law in 1950, and I will say further that the producers want this legislation as soon as they can get it.

This bill repeals the so-called excess peanuts for oil law which permits producers to plant peanuts in excess of their peanut acreage allotments up to their 1947 acreage without penalty, provided they market the peanuts harvested from such excess acreage through agencies designated by the Secretary of Agriculture. This provision of the law has not proved beneficial to the people interested in the production of peanuts. The producers of peanuts desire to put the peanut program on a sound economic basis and I think that the passage of this bill will be a real step in the right direction, and I hope that the House will pass this legislation so that we will have a better peanut program and one that will stand on its own merits.

As long as this legislation is on the statute books it will have the effect of depressing the price of peanuts to the producers and will cause the Commodity Credit Corporation to purchase a larger quantity of peanuts produced on the regular allotments than it ordinarily would. They feel that it is very hurtful to the present program.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. It strengthens the closed shop on peanut growing.

Mr. SIKES. I think that is all it does. I will be frank about it. I am surprised

that this bill has the support of some of the outstanding Members of the Congress, both in the House and in the Senate. I fear that they have let the Department of Agriculture blind them to the needs of the farmer and particularly of the little farmer. It is the little farmer who has benefited most from the oil-stock-acreage allotments. His allotment of edible peanuts generally is low. An extra acre or two produced with family labor can be important to his family's well-being.

I believe the Department of Agriculture, which is insistent upon the passage of this legislation, is definitely hurting many farmers by doing so. The Department doesn't give two hoots for the little farmer and it is not friendly to the peanut price-support program. That has been shown many times by its hostility to legislation intended to help the peanut producer and shown again by the impossible restrictions put into effect at harvest time last year. The Department says the peanut program is costing too much money. It is true that we are subsidizing the peanut producer just as we are subsidizing most farmers. However, since this country is subsidizing everything and everybody from Timbuctoo to German rearmament, I see no reason for drawing the line at the American peanut producer. I am opposed to this measure and I am sorry that I do not find more support for my position in the House today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by striking out subsections (f), (g), (h), and (i). Repeal of these subsections shall not affect rights or obligations arising under marketing-quota or price-support operations with respect to 1951 or prior crops of peanuts.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 6375) was laid on the table.

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, in the remarks I made on yesterday, in the first column on page 2439 of the Record, the last sentence reads "Weak labor organizations with the result—and low labor standards," whereas what I said was, "Weak labor organizations with the resultant low labor standards," and so forth.

I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Private Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first individual bill on the Private Calendar.

ALEXANDER NEWMAN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6414) for the relief of Alexander Newman.

Mr. D'EWARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

ELFRIEDE EHRHARDT OTTO

The Clerk called the bill (S. 183) for the relief of Elfriede Ehrhardt Otto.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of the eleventh category of section 3 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, as amended (8 U. S. C. 136 (e)), insofar as concerns any act or acts of Elfriede Ehrhardt Otto, of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice has notice at the time of the enactment of this Act, Elfriede Ehrhardt Otto may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is not otherwise inadmissible under the provisions of the immigration laws.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OSWALD A. DRICA-MINIERIS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 465) for the relief of Oswald A. Drica-Minieris.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the immigration and naturalization laws, the Attorney General of the United States is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence in the United States of Oswald A. Drica-Minieris as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax.

SEC. 2. Upon enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year the said quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DR. LOUIS S. K. YUAN

The Clerk called the bill (S. 56) for the relief of Dr. Louis S. K. Yuan.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Dr. Louis S. K. Yuan shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in

this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GREGORY JOSEPH COLES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1925) for the relief of Gregory Joseph Coles.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, and notwithstanding the provisions of section 13 (c) of that act, the minor child, Gregory Joseph Coles, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Clinton J. Coles, a citizen of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. DESPINA HODOS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1782) for the relief of Mrs. Despina Hodos.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Mrs. Despina Hodos shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TORY LEE EAKIN

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1620) for the relief of Tory Lee Eakin.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 4 (a) and 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, the minor child, Tory Lee Eakin, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Lt. and Mrs. John B. Eakin, citizens of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DR. FRANCIS S. N. KWOK

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1541) for the relief of Dr. Francis S. N. Kwok.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Dr. Francis S. N. Kwok, also known as Dr. Chew Nam Young, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in

this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEOPOLD KAHN, JR.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1255) for the relief of Leopold Kahn, Jr.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Leopold Kahn, Jr., shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MASAKO MIYAZAKI

The Clerk called the bill (S. 914) for relief of Masako Miyazaki.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, relating to the exclusion of aliens inadmissible because of race, shall not hereafter apply to Masako Miyazaki, the Japanese fiancée of Lester G. Barrett, Jr., a citizen of the United States, and that the said Masako Miyazaki may be eligible for a nonquota immigration visa if she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws: *Provided,* That the administrative authorities find that marriage between the above-named parties occurred within 3 months immediately succeeding the enactment of this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BERTA GOMES LEITE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 828) for the relief of Berta Gomes Leite.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provision of the ninth category of section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended, Berta Gomes Leite may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws: *Provided,* That there be given a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, in such amount and containing such conditions as he may prescribe, to the United States and to all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof holding the United States and all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against Berta Gomes Leite becoming a public charge.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Minor

Public Law 285 - 82d Congress
Chapter 110 - 2d Session
S. 2697

AN ACT

All 66 Stat. 27.

To amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 359 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by striking out subsections (f), (g), (h), and (i). Repeal of these subsections shall not affect rights or obligations arising under marketing-quota or price-support operations with respect to 1951 or prior crops of peanuts.

Peanuts.
55 Stat. 90;
64 Stat. 42.
7 U.S.C.
§ 1359.

Approved March 28, 1952.

